VOL. VIII. NO. 92.

THINGS IN FRANCE.

tration.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

is found to provide for the paupers after it In the Bureaux of the Assembly a good part

does not know how to answer.

The great opponent of the admittar

occasion to treat the same subject, and, it is scarce

should guarantee to the most numerous and usefu class the means of living. Finally, after the dis-

cussion had been prolonged some time the vote was taken, and the Bureau found to be equally di-

the discussion that the right to labor was indis-

pensable to the consistent and logical assertion of

the right to property, the discussion was resumed

first sphere of human labor? It is the Soil, and

that Soil was given by its Creator, not to one in-

dividual-not to a few, but to the whole human

ent to those who are excluded thereby. They, too, come into the world members of the human family,

brothers of the same race, endowed with the same

inalienable right to the light, to the air, to the soil

Having taken the Soil from him beforehand, Soci-

ety is in justice under obligation to furnish him

with other instruments and means of labor instead.

provision of the teacher's influences and apparatus

necessary thereto, and then especially in those

great works of public utility which should be pro

vided for the industrial armies of France, and by

which each individual would gain as the return for

a third party who was present at the session of the Committee, I am sure does no justice to the warmth and force with which M Considerant expressed himself. The question was not finally decided and

will be resumed again. Most of the important debates of the Assembly take place in the bureaux, where the number of persons is so much smaller as to make it possible for one to be heard for five consecutive minutes at least. In the Assembly

nobody gets a chance to speak as long as that un less by some accident.

It is probable that the Assembly will finally re-

eet this Right to Labor clause from the Constitu

tion, though it will not be done without a severe struggle on the part of the whole liberal and pro-gressive party. Indeed it would have rejected it

struggle on the part of the whole there a has porgressive party. Indeed it would have rejected it at first could the reaction have had its way. There is, however, a large proportion of the members who are not sufficiently one—ay or the other to act rositively, and who give a sort of amphibious charter to the whole body which deprives it of the creit it might gain by boldly and frankly denying the whole previous tendencies and promises of the Republic. As it is, it is forced to accept new principles partly because those principles are to a certain

vided for and against the guaranty.

PER UNITED STATES.

Mesers, Greeley & McElrath :

PARIS, July 9, 1848.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE

## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

A The mind of Chateaubriand, so long a living | The pay of the men is, hower scessary to the completeness of her history, and rishing only with her name and renown. We have compiled from nathentic sources the following brief biographical sketch of this distinguished found to pay the workmen before the insurrection

at Combourg, in Brittany, in the year 1769. He the past week has been devoted to discussions was a nephew of the celebrated Malesherbes. the Constitution. The assertion in the statem whose travels on foot and in disguise, through of rights, that one of the rights of the citizen is the France and Switzerland, may have supplied the right to labor, has been especially a theme of deaspiration of his own. The name of his father, bate, and still involves the Assembly in perplex was originally Lepretre, but changed to Chateau- is the sole means of living which the majority car in his seventeenth year, served for a time in the to secure him in it as well as in the right of prop regiment of Navarre, and soon afterward, in con erty, of personal freedom, &c. This view has b requence of the Revolution, sailed for America, sustained by M. Wolowski and several other Dep where he lived for some time on the banks of the nties. But how shall this right to labor be secured Southern Mississippi. Here, in the luxuriant soli- There lies the rub. The Assembly does not un adeof primeval forests, and in the barktents of the derstand by what means the individual worker otion, which left their trace on all his and "Les Natchez" had sufficient truth and fideliy to his own experience, to give them a novel right to labor is guaranteed in word, what shall and enchanting freshuess at the time they were | prevent it from being made a nullity by over-popnitten, while they lacked nothing of the grace ulation, competition, commercial crises, and the adsentiment required by the taste of the same other causes that now have the laborer at their griod. Châteaubriand returned to France in 1792, mercy ! This is a question which the Assembly

meral years in exile, supporting himself wholly | right to labor into the statement of rights, is no shis literary labors. During this time he wrote less a man than M. Thiers, the candidate of the # Essay on Revolutions." After the 18th of | Constitutionnel and the whole Monarchical and Brunaire, he was allowed to live in Paris, where. Ultra-Conservative party for the Presidency of the amojunction with La Harpe and others, he estabshed the Mercure de France and Journal des De- bureaux last week, and has been approved by the ists. He was at this time a Bonapartist, and de- English papers. Victor Considerant, the leadrisred, in one of his publications, that the Empe- er of the French Associationists, yesterday took me was "one of those men whom the Divinity. is weary of punishing, sends upon the world in token of expiation." The "Genius of his works, in a manner and spirit quite the o Christianity," perhaps the most celebrated and site to that of the worn-out intriguer who tries t generally read of all his reflective works, appeared pass for a Statesman. The question occupied the a 1802, in London, at a period admirably adapted | bureau through the whole day, for as the Assembly to its success. Bonaparte wished to restore the was not in session, the members were engaged i Church, and a book, which, twenty years before, the various bureaux or Committees. The de the lefty atmosphere of poetry, found its way to ences which would result from its adoption in the the heart of the public, then recovering from the | Constitution. On the other hand was arged the fatal extreme to which it had been burried. The ter of the Embassy under Cardinal Fesch, he | the Working Classes beside talking and shooting wrote "The Martyrs," and in the same year was They had been promised that in the Constitution appointed on a mission to the Valois, which stathe right of every man to employment should be tion he resigned after the death of Duke d'Eng- secured, and the Assembly was bound to keep hien. In 1806 he traveled to Jerusalem, by way of that promise. Moreover, it was said, Labor is the se and Spain. His "Itineraire" is one of the ter cannot exist, but must run back and degener Shelf specimens of descriptive writing in the ate into the savage state. It was the duty of the Fruch language. It combines the fancy of a poet | Assembly to recognise this foundation; it was with the enthusiasm of a religious pilgrim. Less only justice that in calling on all classes for sup billiant then Lamartine's "Voyage en Orient," it port the Constitution they were about to acop smore simple and sincere, and contains the elements of more general popularity. At this date the fame of Chateaubriand had become European,

In 1811 he was elected Member of the French Institute, in place of Chenier. After the banishment of Napoleon, he published a pumphlet, en titled "Bonaparte and the Bourbons," which Louis XVIII. was accustomed to say was worth more to him than an army. This decided his position as a Royalist, which political view he held during the remainder of his life. He remained in is labor; the sole justification of individual owner-Ghent during Napoleon's second brief reign, as ship is the creation of the values owned by individ-Minister to Louis XVIII and after the final resto. ration of this monarch was made a Viscount and Peer of France. From this time until 1829, he held various important positions under the Government, beside serving as Minister to Berlin, race. Like the snalight and the air it is the prop-Extraordinary Embassador to London and to the Congress of Verona, and Minister to Rome. The and development of the race it has been necessary mest important of his literary productions, in ad that this common boon of God should be allotted to dition to his talented editorials in the Journal des a few ; it has become their property, and we guar Debats, were his "Notes on Greece," and a very antee them by law in its possession. But while popular essay on the abolition of the Censorship. Society does this it is bound to secure an equivalin which he affirmed that without Freedom of the nothing. His complete works were published in 1839, in thirty volumes, the publishers L'Avocat and Le Fèvre having offered him the enormous sum of 550,000 france for the copyright.

When the July Revolution took place, he advocated the claims of the Duke of Bourdeaux, and These means were referred to in the clause of the refused giving the oath of loyalty to Louis | Constitution. They consisted in the opportunity Philippe, which obliged him to resign his title of of physical, moral and mental education, and the Peer. For the following ten years he devoted himself principally to literature, producing among other works, his translation of Milton, for whose poetry he professed an unbounded admiration. and his "Essay on English Literature." During the latter years of his life he lived in seclusion. occupying himself with his own history, under the litle of Memoires d'outre-tombe (Memoirs after the title of Memoires d'outre-tombe (Memoirs after the Domb). These reminiscences, which are the property of the journal, La Presse, will probably be first published in its columns. They comprise ten relumes, in addition to the other fifty volumes of his selected works. A modern critic gives the fol-lowing concise view of Chateanbriand's genius: "His style is glowing, rich in images, full of soul and not without strength; his descriptions, especially, are admirably drawn, but his ideas are sometimes wanting adepth and connection. Although his power of re-Presentation gives him a distinguished place among the athers of France, none of his works, singly, can be

offy mind, in which fertility of ideas is harmoniously aned with depth and energy." FIRE.—A fire was discovered last night about 10 clock, in the factory of Mr. Ogden Hall, (late O. & S. Hall,) on Sherman-avenue. The building was occupied by Mr. H. S. Hall, for the manufacture of damerrectype cases, and by Dr. Fritchard and Mr. Ogden Esli as a storehouse. The building was partially insured. The loss of Mr. Ogden Hall is about \$1,300. Insured \$700. Dr. Pritchard's loss is about \$1,300; loss thout \$1,500. Mr. Ogden Hall has employed from 25 to 39 girls the past year in the manufacture of daguerrectype cases, and had but a few weeks since transferred the business to Mr. H. S. Hall.

[N. Haven, Palladium, 24th. FIRE.-A fire was discovered last night about

## NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1848

LATER FROM EUROPE.

which sailed from Havre on the 19th inst. arrived at this port at ten o'clock yesterday morning. From our French journals we gather the following items of news:

FRANCE.

Letter of Lamartine.

The Farilament was to open in three days, but there were very few Deputies in the city. The King, who the following letter of Lamartine, addressed to the

ntry, as first signal they would renew the horrors of the 13th well as a regard for the good sense of the public, I have suffered that flood of malevolence, of calumny and ab

an extract from an article copied from the Journal des

but the spirit of conciliation is not | the blood of my fellow-citizens, I have no reply to this. I have but a cry of indignation, which comes from the bottom of my soul, and which I beg you simply to LAMARTINE

Ex-Member of the Executive Committee

We translate the following from the Repre

entant de Peuple : On Wednesday morning, the 5th, while the troops heid military occupation of the quarter of the Croix Rousse, and the true Republicans redoubled their ef-forts to avoid a collision, the following infamous rise was played by the Police. An agent, habited in the livery of a workman, was dragged about by other agents, his colleagues, who treated him with apparent brutality, to excite the crowd and bring on an afray.— The person who served thus as an incitement to this unworthy provocation, is an agent of the Lyons Police little known in the Croix Rousse, and who wore a handkerchef around his face, that his features might not be recognized; but he was perfectly known by not be recognized; but he was perfectly known be several persons, to whom he afterward avowed th

A Commercial Appeal.

Houen have sent a long address to the National Assembly, in which they say that, after the recent dreadful events in Paris, they teel it their duty to supplicate it to check the spirit of disorder and anarchy which for four months has weighed on the direction of affairs, and which renders trade impossible. They say they scarcely wish for the Republic, and on that account protest with all their strength against the proceedings which have taken place since the 24th February. They denounce all that recalls to mind what they call horrible times in the history of France: they also denounce ideas of Communism. Socialism, general levelling, and

his family had taken passage to Albany on their way to
the West for the purpose of purchasing a farm; and
whereas their respectability will at once appear, from
the fact that Capt. Ryrise his brother, and one of his
passengers, on hearing of the disaster, came immedistely to New-York and offered Mr. Curtis and family a
free massage home to England, which generous offer
could not be accepted, in consequence of Mrs. Curtis,
having been prematurely confined on the night of the
robbery, and the iliness of other members of the family
occasioned by the loss of nearly all their property while
in a land of strangers; and whereas his unfortunate,
though respectable family have been provided for solely
by Mr. George Seely, the generous and worthy proprietor of the Pearl-street House—we would respect
fully appeal to a generous community to contribute
something for the assistance of Mr. Curtis and family,
until the money shall be recovered or remittances received from his friends in England.
Subscription or donations will be received at this
office, or at the office of the Pearl-street House, No. 88
Pearl st. New York, addressed to Thomas Curtis.
New Pork, addressed to Thomas Curtis.

Deluging the Prisoners.

We read in the Foir de in Ferder. The captive in surgents heaped together in the vaults of the Conciergerie so as to be acarcely able to move, began two days ago to sing and shout so loudly and violently that they were commanded to be silent. As they continued their noise, a pump, which had a pipe leading into the vaults was set to work, and in a short time they were up their insteps in water. As this did not stop their singing and cross, the pump continued at work until the water rose up to their knees. Still they persevered, and they were then immersed up to their shoulders. This made them apprehend that it was determined to drown them if they persisted in their vociferations, and they became at last silent.

cathedral, if he could assign them a place, which should conciliate the acruples of their faith with the rules of Catholic worship. The Abbe Jaquemat received M. Coquerel most politely, but expressed his regret that the Catholic religious ceremony being fixed both for the moment of taking up the body and during the passage to the church, it became impossible to assign a place to the clergy of the Protestant communious. The Grand-Vicar charged M. Coquerel to express to his colleagues how grateful he felt for the homage which was thus paid to the memory of the deceased prelate.

blowing a periect gale. It is impossible to state the precise time of the boat's upsetting, as the survivors can give no coherent account of the accident, but it was probably near 7 o'clock, as a party of young men in a boat called the Favorite, who got ashore at the back of the Neck at 8 o'clock stated that they saw a boat about that time near the ledge of Little Hog Island, and that they suidefully lost sight of her.

Mr. Edward Harlow, the owner of the Favorite, on hearing the statement went with a friend round by the railroad to his boat, and when near Fish Fond could distinctly hear the distressing cries of the survivors for help. He got his boat under way as soon as possible, and went with all possible haste to their relief. On nearing the spot he found Mr. Finith elinging to the top of the Leo's mast simost exhausted, and Mr. Stephenson on the ledge, to which he had swam; all the others Mr. Smith's wife and children, his whole family, and the four children of Mr. Whyley, one an adopted child, were buried in a watery grave.

Mr. Harlow took the survivors on board the Favorite and did the most he could to make them comfortable, and after spending some time vainly in search of the bodies of those who were drowned, left for the city, where he arrived about 12 o'clock. Other boats immediately went to the spot, and continued searching for the hodles through the night and yesterday forenoon, but succeeded in recovering only one—that of the infant of Mr. Smith, about eight months old.

Comment upon the distressing nature of this catastrophe is unnecessary. It threw a gloom yeaterday over the whole community, who sympathize deeply in the loss of Mr. Smith, who is thus, as it were, left alone in the world, and with Mr. Whyley and wife, and their two surviving children

P.S.—since writing the above, we have conversed with a person who was in company with Mr. Smith during Sunday forenoon. He states that Mr. S. is an Englishman, a baker by trade, and has worked in the establishment of Mr. Charles Blake. He has not no Address of the Deputies.

The Picemantse Granette of the 4th publishes the address of the Chamber of Deputies of Rome in answer to the speech from the throne. After expressing gratitude for having been called to political life by the Ponitif, and the determination to promote the unity of italy by all legislative means, the address adverts in severe terms to the present state of the Kingdom of Naples, so contrary to the interests of the Peniusala, and expresses a hope that the Papal Government will demand explanations as to the Ignominious retreat of the Nespolitan troops. The necessity of concerting with Charles Albert an equitable distribution of the expenses of the war, and the declaration that the war shall not cose till all Italy has regained her natural confines form the subject of another paragraph. The address concludes with recommendations of interest respecting public credit administration and instruction.

The Milan Guretic of the 2d states that Generals Son-naz and Chiodo would begin operations against Verona in a few days. The headquarters of the King of Sardi-nia are now at Roverbella, and the attack of Legnago is considered imminent. Letters from Trieste announce that the town is in a state of siege. A cannonnade was heard at Brescia on the 1st in the direction of Legnago.

A destructive fire occurred last night in Holli day st. by which three houses were burned. They were owned by M. Rhodes, who lost about \$4,000. The National Intelligencer of this morning publishes Mr. Morehead's letter to Millard Fillmore. and the reply of the latter, who cordially accepts the Whig nomination for Vice-President.

the Nomination.

Baltimone, Tuesday, July 25.

A Revolution Coming.

We translate the following from L'Estofette XXXth CONGRESS ..... First Session SENATE. Washington, Tuesday, July 25.

After the usual morning business the Compromise bill was faken up.

Mr. Underwood, being emitted to the floor, proceeded at length to set forth his views in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Underwood is still speaking frightful confusion which reigns in that country. All communications with Calabria are completely inter-

deeply compromised, and that the soldiers would easily be led away by the populace, should they rise on masse.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
After the calling of petitions, &c. the House took up
the resolution proposing that all business not faithed
at the present session shall be taken up at the next session in the order laid over.
The rule allowing only ten minutes to each speaker
was abolished, (if our Dispatch is correct.) never goes out, has announced his intention of refusing

We learn by telegraph that there has been a The lazzaroni are more insolent than ever, and at the terrible riot among the workmen on the Hadson River Railroad at New-Hamburgh A requisition has been sent to the Governor for

troops to quell the disturbance. The Po keepsie Guard had been previously called upon, but refused to serve without orders from the

nhabitants at New Hamburg.

WANTS.

ANTED—A few solve young stem to go doubt or young stem to go doubt on the sale of new and popular publications—\$100 over and above their expanses will be instruct to them in writing, with an opportunity of clearing \$1,000 per year. Some mon now in our employ will not doubt make over \$1,000 per year, clear at all expenses. Each man will have be deared. It will be necessary for them to have at least from \$25 to \$50 to obtain a good from

Fillmore, just punished, highly embelhahad. Also, Battles of Mexico and Halls of the Monteaumas and other works. Agents are making lerge wages. Apply to 1925 20.

Ainventor's entire right to a valuable new inventor, article is one which will meet with a ready sale. They tion of machinists and manufacturers is especially call this invention, as it cannot fail to be profitable. Add postpaid, C. W. H. Tribune Office.

DRESS-MAKING.—Wanted immediately, six Amer lean young ladies, to learn the dress, vizette, mantilla and cloak making. They must be neat sewers. For particulars inquire in Bleecker-st.

BOARDING.

PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE IN LONDON FOR GENTLEMEN AND FAMILIES -MRS C

lerms moderate.

Having spent several days with Mrs. G. I take pleasure in recommending her establishment to such of our countryment as may desire a good quiet and central home during a visit to this Metropolis of Great Britain.

WM. S. BALCH.

London, June 30, 1848.

ly15 ty

thouse of Representatives never the opinions of the Executive upon any measure before Congress. But now, great delicacy was affected in relation to the President's wishes; nothing should be sent him unless free from a suspicion of his hostility. Gen. Barnow's speech was received with evident satisfaction by a very good audience. BOARD ON BROADWAY .- A suite of rooms front

D N. J.—Good board can be had at the Chingarora House for gentimen or families on reasonable terms. Steamboa leave New York, foot of Chambers-st. moying and evening. The limits bathing place probably in the vicinity of New York, and good fare. [jylb 20\*\*] GEORGE C. DAVIS.

BOARD—Choice location !—A residence upon St. John's Park, with a key to that Park, can hardly be excelled by city or country, especially at this season of the year. Genteel persons, with unexceptionable reference, apply at 40 Beachet.

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND PARE PLACE, Opposite the City Hall Park and Fountain, NEW-YORK. PETTIBONE & TUCKER. Proprietors.

ODGING-HOUSE DOWN TOWN FOR SALE.

The rooms are occupied by goalemen of respectability. The furniture is good and well adapted to the bustness, and is offered for sale only in consequence of the ill health of the occupant. To save trouble no one need apply who is not prepared to pay \$1,000 in cash. Address box 364 You Office, stading time and piace of interview.

PUBLIC HOUSES AT NANTUCKET.

THE OCEAN HOUSE, KEFT BY B. P. P. P. BARKER.

THE ATLANTIC HOUSE, AT SIASCONSET, BY B. S. CROCKER.

THE OCEAN HOUSE, baving been greatly enlarged and otherwise improved, with good accommodations for sea-bathing, is now, in comfort and convenience, infertor to no public house in New-England.

THE ATLANTIC HOUSE, exceted this season at Siasconset, is large, neat and commodious, and it cannot fall to be a pleasant home to such as desire purperfects air, magnificent ocean scenery and fine fishing.

The fine attender Massachusetts, Capt. Lot Pidaney, makes four rips a week during the Stummer months, between Nantucket and Now-Bedford, as follows:

Leaves Nantucket on Monday and Saturday at 7 A.M. and on Thesday and Thursday at 3 A.M.

Leaves New-Bedford on Monday and Saturday at 1 P.M. and on Wednesday and Friday at 9 A.M.

The time occupied in making the passages between Nanucket and New-Bedford, including the landings at Holmes' Hole and Wood's Hole, is only about 4 hours.

These passages are delightfully pleasant in Summer, the passengers being in sight of land the whole distance.

Nanucket, June 15, 1548.

THE LARGEST Assurtment of Bed steads, Beds, Marreases and Feathers ever offered, for sale at M. WILLARD's warerooms, 130 Chakmant cor. of Mulberry. The attention of housekeepers and others is particularly called to Well's patent right-and-left screw bedstead, which drew the premium at the late Fair of the American Institute. Old bods renovated. Cots wholesale and retail juli lim\*

HULL'S TRUSS OFFICE, 4 Vesey-st. Astor House, New-York—Patients may rely upon obtaining at this office the best in-strumental aid that the world afford. Children true at two weak?

TRUSS, warranted not to rest, i3 Beckman-st.

N. Y.—Pressure graduated from 1 to 50 pounds, without a back pad, which does so much in jury to the spine. Six days' trial given, and not perfectly satisfactory, money returned. Thompson's Trusses at reduced prices.

WARNER & MARSH'S New Trues is now offered to the public for their inspection. The subscribers solicit all afflicted with Hernia to examine the arti-cle. Six days trial is given, and if not eas-

BOOTS CHEAPER STILL.—Fine Call Boots 30 20, usually \$1 50; fine French Calf Dress Boots 50 30, usually \$1 50; fine French Calf Dress Boots 50 30, sold in other stores for \$2 and \$7. Concepts Shoes, &c. &c. on hand or made to order. All orders promptly a steeded to. Manding, &c. does in the stores

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. Fire in Baltimore-Fillmore's Accetance of

WHOLE NO. 2272.

The City of Naples is strongly agitated.

to assist in the opening session.

The Parliament was to open in three days, but there

M. Benoît Champy is appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Florence. M. A. de Rayneval is appointed to the same post at Naples, and M. de Fontenillat is named attache to the Legation.

The Descerates reports that M. Cabet has written to the Chief of the Executive Power, demanding Govern-ment ships to convey him, with a colony of Texas, to Texas,

FOREIGN MARKETS, London Stock Market. July 18. The funds romain steady, but the market presents no par-ular feature than morning. Comessis has a seem done at 85.

Three o'clock -Consols for Account left off at #7.

The English funds closed at \$7\frac{1}{2}\$ for money, and for account \$7\frac{1}{2}\$ on the 14th....Liverpool Cotton market of the 18 extensive demand—Sales \$1.00 bales. Prices fairly ma

The House devoted yesterday to the discussio

f the rejected and reconsidered general Appropri-

the subject. Among others, Gen. Bannow of Tenn.

in a strain of fervid and and indignant eloquence against the absorption by the President of powers not vested in him by the Constitution. He showed how fearfully Executive influence had encroached upon and dominated over the action of the two

upon and dominated over the action of the two Houses. He dwelt upon the unhappy change in

this respect that a few years had produced. In the entrier and better days of the Republic, the House of Representatives never asked—they did

Whereas Mr. Thomas Cuctis, an English gen-tleman from Manchester with his family, consisting of

steamer Niagara, Capt. Ryrie, was on the 13th inst.

Dreadful Accident-Eight Lives Lost.

of Portland, Maine, on Saturday, eight persons,

The boat, called the Leo, owned by Mr. Manuel

Peterson, left the wharf just after dinner, having on

board Mr. James Stephenson, a sea faring man, who

acted as skipper, Mr. Wm. J. Smith, wife and three

children, and four children of Mr. John Whyley, en-

trusted to the care of Mr. Stephenson, who boarded in

Mr. Whyley's iamily. The boat made the run to Dia-

mond (or Hor) Island without danger. Toward night,

blowing a perfect gale. It is impossible to state the precise time of the boat's upsetting, as the survivors

one woman and seven children were drowned.

By the opsetting of a small boat in the Harbor

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 22, 1848.

BY GREELEY & McELRATH.

National Workshops—Discussions of the Con-stitution—Right to Labor—Project of Uni-versal Education—The Finances—General Distress and Bankraptey—Civil War con-ing—Duration of Gen. Cavaignac's Adminis-tration.

The next day M. Carnot resigned.
One test of M. Cavaignac's Government is its inancial measures, for if these meet the necessities of the case, other things will be easier. Morenot be impossible, notwithstanding the many nd to prevent it from becoming more severe, the

It is to be confessed that this is not a light thing operform, and, as I have said before, only a man of genius could do it. M. Goudchaux brought forward his programme on Monday, after a preliminary speech from Gen Cavaignac, delivered in a many and without many and straightforward way, and without many perfluous words. The Minister of Finances to followed, was listened to with almost breathad finally to levy on inheritances and legacies a corressive tax of which the following is an ab-ract statement; all direct inheritances from pa stract statement; all direct inheritances from parents to children under 500 francs free; from 500 to 10,000 francs 1 per cent, and so on, progressive by increasing till sums of 1,000,000 fr. and apward pay 6 per cent. Legacies from husband to wife or race versa from 506 to 10,000 francs pay 3 per cent, and gradually increase till 1,000,000 and apward pays 7 per cent, between brothers and sisters, oncies and aunts, nephews and nieces, the lowest tax is 6 per cent, and the highest 14 per cent, while between other persons the lowest is 11 per cent, and the highest 20 per cent. The law, by the way, is a large stride toward the absorption of all property on the decease of its possessor into the resources of the State. It has not yet been adonted but undoubtedly will be.

et been adopted but undoubtedly will be.

The essence of M. Goudchaux's measures, the The essence of M. Goudchaux's measures the means of raising money for present use, consists in the proposed ioan of 150,000,000 or \$80,000,000 from the Bank of France. It was called up for final action in the Assembly on Wednesday, and though there was a great deal of opposition to many of its features, it was forced through. Several members attempted to speak; but no secure did the Assembly understand that they had risen to argue against the bill, than it proceeded to suppress them by tumult. Finally, M. Ducierc, late Minister of Finance, made, in a few words, the final argument in behalf of the bill. It consisted simply in the declaration that to delay would be equivalent to a vote of general bunkruptcy.

I say to save France, not because there is reason to fear that she will be eternally rained, but because, as I am convinced, there are very serious dangers near at hand which no half way measures, which, perhaps, no financial measures whatever, can avert. M. Duclerc was no doubt correct when he proclaimed the imminency of a bankruptcy. The treasury is empty, the demands upon it enormous: the military establishment alone—above half a million of men—is enough to rain any country. Of the loan just authorized half is payable in installments of 25 millions in the months of July. Another loan? A loan then, with no special security to offer, will not be so easy to contract. In
short the bankruptcy can then no longer be averted.

But before it arrives the general pecuniary distress will have become extreme through the
whole of France. The trade and manufactures of
the country are utterly stagnant, and nothing is
likely to revive them, especially in the discredit likely to revive them, especially in the discredit of the Assembly and Government, and the fear— which cannot be appeared—of other insurrections still more violent than that just quelled. The shop-keepers of Paris and Havre, as I know by nany inquiries in both places—and there is no loubt the same is the case in all other towns— Even now they are trying to get on here in Paris by borrowing money at 3 per cent. a month, a thing never before heard of among them, and they cannot sustain the struggle much longer. The wealthy are also affected by the same causes. Their property has fallen at least 50 per cent. in market value, and soon will be worthless for all market value, and soon will be worthless for all the purposes of raising money to meet obligations. What, then, is to prevent a general pecuniary crash, both of Government and Nation? For my part, I see nothing that can prevent it. The harvest is a good one, and may save a portion of the agricultural population, but it cannot suffice to ward off or ameliorate, for any great length of time, the general distress which is at hand.

This is only the outside of things, but the interior is not more encouraging as regards the imme-

public. As it is, it is forced to accept new principles partly because those principles are to a certain extent represented on its floor, and because the very air has somehow become inflated with them, and partly because it would not be safe or pleasant to repudiate what the public regard as of so muc-

body clings immovably to the old social institu-tions and methods to which these new principles bodies should be interred at the foot of the Column

The arrest and imprisonment of Girardin, the Editor of La Presse, illustrates the mode of pro-cedure adopted by the authorities. He was seized

nough of my implication in the insurrection.

I send this by the United States, confident that

during the excitements and turmolls that have been going on all around us; but I fear our turn has come, t least present appearances would seem to indicate it. On Saturday evening, the 24th, a young man was ob adges taken from him, and he committed to prison. It Republicans (the party is not very large here) was in mediately held at the "Statzenhaus," and measures re office was directly visited by a company of about offity men, the prisoner demanded, and thereupon re-

an armed soldiery of perhaps a thousand men. This overt and foolish act on the part of a petty off. cer may yet lead to very serious results. The whole ity is in a state of intense excitement; not that the Republicans have so much sympathy; on the contrary they are not the popular party here; but every one struggle going on, and every symptom of a public out-break is looked upon with dread and slarm. Many of the lower classes for the want of employment, and per haps in the abuse of the name of "liberty" are becom-ing desperate. Houses have been set on fire and burned to the ground, and others are threatened. The "Comfear of the bayonet keeps the excited masses from do-ing great mischief. Yesterday placards were posted throughout the city from the authorities, requesting all citizens not on military duty to be at their homes by 10 o'clock P.M. The great block of houses in "Lehowner being unpopular,) and last evening an attack was expected. Every man in the range was required to and arm himself as well as he could for defence. I have not been out this morning to learn the news, but presume that no attempt was made, for it would be utter ly impossible, guarded as the building was, for the in fatuated wretches to make any progress whatever toward putting in force their threats.

The people demand a change, a something, they hard-

REVISERS OF THE WISCOSSIN LAWS.—Mr. M. Frank of Southport, A. W. Randall of Warkesha and C. S. Jordan of Janewille, have been chosen to revise the Laws of Wisconsin.

on duty," and wear the white badge on his arm,

ly themselves know what-for it is the opinion of the est politicians here, and those that are real Republ Republican form of Government. But if the little Republican band are to be persecuted-if the "powers that be," attempt to crush them and suppress their principles in these enlightened times, they are certain to increase tenfold, and eventually to rise in their strength

she has been admired as she deserves. C. A. D. Disturbance at Leipsic. LEIPSIC, June 24, 1848.

The Protestant Clergymen.

GERMANY.

Disturbances at Cassel.

Disturbances at Cassel, in Electronal Hesse. Almost all the house were illuminated in honor of the Archduke John, and numerous bands paraded the streets, crying: "Long live the Archduke I" others, however, cried: "Long live the Archduke I" The noise increasing, and some shott having been fired, the armed force cleared the streets, in doing which one individual was killed, and an employe of the police was grievously wounded. An attempt was made to form a barricade, but without success. Tranquillity was restored at about 2 o'clock in the morning.

I welve years of uge. She was much injured some months since by being run over by a carriage, but has recovered her strength and health, Mr. W. was sitting on the wharf, with a lantern in his hand, anxiously watching for the return of his little ones, when the fearful news reached him. We understand he has been fired, the armed force cleared the streets, in doing which one individual was killed, and an employe of the police was grievously wounded. An attempt was made to form a barricade, but without success. Tranquillity was restored at about 2 o'clock in the morning.